



Annual Factory Report of the Presidency of Bombay 1928

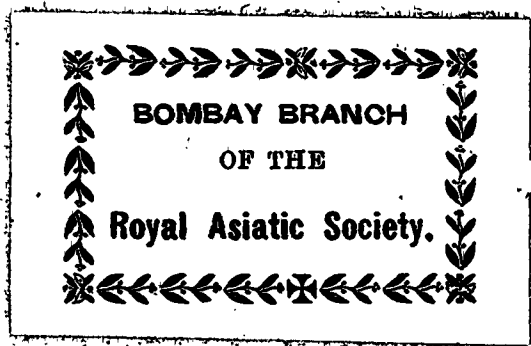
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BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
OLD CUSTOM HOUSE :

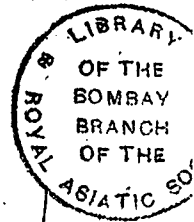
Bombay, 14th June 1929.

From //

W. DILLON, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Ag. Collector of Bombay,
Bombay ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
General Department,
Bombay.



Subject.—Annual Report on the administration of the Indian Factories Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1928.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the Annual Factory Report for the year 1928.

2. The increase in the number of factories was not accompanied by an increase in the number of operatives. There was an increase of about 4 per cent. in the number of factories subject to the provisions of the Factories Act, but there was a decrease of 6·7 per cent. in the number of operatives. This decrease was mainly due to the strike in Bombay which lasted for about six months.

3. The number of women employed shows a decrease of 6·3 per cent. and the number of children employed shows a decrease of 18 per cent. The low number of children employed in the Town and Island of Bombay is unprecedented.

4. It is satisfactory to note that there has been a steady improvement in the ventilation of factories, particularly in Ahmedabad where considerable progress has been made in improving the atmospheric conditions in the mills by the installation of ventilating plants based on the evaporative cooling principle.

5. The total number of accidents recorded was 4,461 as compared with 4,714 in the previous year and the total number of persons injured was 4,518 as compared with 4,800 in the previous year.

6. The record of work done by the Department during the year is most satisfactory. Much credit is due to the Chief Inspector, Mr. T. W. Johnstone, for the highly efficient state of the Department. The Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors as well as the supervising and clerical staff have performed their duties in a very satisfactory manner.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. DILLON,

Ag. Collector of Bombay.

PROVINCIAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE
INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1911 (XII OF 1911), AS
SUBSEQUENTLY AMENDED, IN THE BOMBAY
PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1928

I.—Factories and their Inspection

1. The number of factories subject to the control of the Factories Act increased during the year under report from 1,596 to 1,661. One hundred and three factories were added to and 38 removed from the Register.

The nature and situation of the factories added to the Register were as follows:—

Location	Number of Factories	Industrial Nature
Bombay City	28	Six dye works, three colour mixing factories, four printing presses, three motor car repair works, one motor car building factory, two metal presses, two stone crushing factories, one tile works, one confectionery, two electric transforming stations, one engineering works, one asphalt factory and one cloth stamping and baling factory.
Nasik	3	One Government printing press, one cigarette factory and one railway works.
East Khandesh	6	Four oil mills and two ginning factories.
Ahmednagar	12	Three ginning factories and nine <i>gur</i> factories.
Sholapur	7	One cotton mill, one reinforced cement pipe factory, one <i>agarbatty</i> factory and four ginning factories.
Bombay Suburban	3	One cotton mill, one match factory and one silver smithery.
West Khandesh	6	One oil mill, one saw mill and four ginning factories.
Dharwar	3	One oil mill and ginning factory and two ginning factories.
Bijapur	2	Two ginning factories.
Belgaum	2	Two ginning factories.
Poona	3	One ginning factory and two printing presses.

Location	Number of Factories	Industrial Nature
Ahmedabad	...	4 One reinforced cement pipe factory, one ice factory, one calendering factory and one ginning factory.
Kaira	...	3 Two ginning factories and one cotton pressing factory.
Panch Mahals	...	2 One railway works and one oil mill.
Surat	...	1 One weaving factory.
Karachi	...	2 One engineering workshop and one hydraulic power house.
Hyderabad	...	3 One rice factory, one cotton pressing factory and one ginning factory.
Thar and Parkar	...	1 One ginning factory.
Nawabshah	...	1 One ginning factory.
Sukkur	...	6 Five engineering workshops and one stone dressing factory.
Larkana	...	5 Five rice factories.

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The factories removed from the Register were located as under :—

Location	Number of Factories	Industrial Nature
Bombay City	...	8 One cotton mill, one yarn dyeing factory, one metal pressing factory, two cotton cleaning factories, one printing press and two engineering works.
Bombay Suburban	...	4 One match works, one reinforced cement pipe factory, one cigarette works and one dye works.
Thana	...	1 One match factory.
Poona	...	1 One stone dressing factory.
Sholapur	...	3 One railway running shed and two ginning factories.
Belgaum	...	1 One Government distillery.
Bijapur	...	1 One cotton ginning factory.
Kolaba	...	2 One engineering works and one rice mill.

Location	Number of Factories	Industrial Nature
Ahmedabad	...	7 Two iron and brass works, one engineering works, one dyeing and bleaching factory, one oil mill and two ginning factories.
Kaira	...	2 One cotton mill and one ginning factory.
Broach	...	1 One cotton mill.
Surat	...	1 One railway works.
West Khandesh	...	2 Two grass pressing factories.
Karachi	...	1 One brass works.
Thar and Parkar	...	1 One ginning factory.
Upper Sind Frontier	...	1 One rice factory.
Larkana	..	1 One rice factory.

The increase in the number of factories was mainly due to the registration of small concerns employing about 20 persons each. These concerns have always given considerable trouble. Registration is seldom voluntary but frequent visits have been made and the main industrial areas have been fairly efficiently combed. Constant checking is however necessary, since a slight increase in activity will render a number of small concerns amenable to the Act. A new cotton mill was started in Barsi in the Sholapur area.

2. The number of factories that actually worked was 1,498 as compared with 1,426 in the previous year. Of these working factories, 715 were perennial and 783 were seasonal concerns. Two hundred and fifteen of the perennial and 676 of the seasonal factories were connected with the cotton industry.

3. The number of operatives employed in all industries as ascertained from the annual returns received from the factories was 3,56,083 as against 3,81,868 in the previous year.

The total number of operatives employed in cotton mills as ascertained in the same manner during the year under report was 2,19,428 while the corresponding figure for the previous year was 2,45,509.

The above figures show considerable apparent decreases over those of last year, but an examination of the returns revealed that the Bombay mills had not uniformly made allowances for the effects of the strikes. To obtain therefore more correct information of persons employed in the textile industry, the Bombay mills were asked to forward information for the month of December which was a month comparatively free from strikes. The mills had practically resumed normal working in that month, but in the few mills where strikes had occurred, averages were calculated for the normal working days in December while in two cases November

figures have been taken. With the above allowances, the total number of operatives employed in the cotton mills was 2,39,488 as compared with 2,45,509 for the previous year. December figures for the cotton textile industry in Bombay were 1,38,677 as compared with an average of 1,45,005 in 1927.

Adding the Bombay textile figures for December to the averages in the other industries the number of persons employed was 3,76,143 as compared with 3,81,868 in 1927.

The number of operatives employed in cotton ginning and pressing factories was 49,010 as against 46,535 in 1927. The increase was due to a better cotton crop in certain parts of the Presidency together with the erection of new ginning and pressing factories.

4. Of the 715 perennial factories, 91 were inspected once, 206 twice, 177 thrice and 232 more than thrice while only 9 escaped inspection. Of the 783 seasonal factories, 264 were inspected once, 347 twice, 134 thrice and 32 more than thrice while only 6 were not inspected. Comparing the seasonal inspections with those of 1924 when, out of 584 such factories, 506 were inspected once and 61 were inspected twice, it is abundantly clear that even after allowance has been made for the visits paid by the Ex-Officio Inspectors, the full time staff has been considerably more active in the seasonal inspections. The former state of affairs, when a seasonal factory was inspected once a year has been altered. Additional inspections have been organised in practically every area, and the results are reflected in the prosecutions that have been instituted in the various areas during the last five years.

In several instances inspectors have had to adopt special travelling measures in the detection of offences since it is a simple matter to watch the trains. In several cases their bills were objected to for not travelling by the shortest route. The matter was represented to Government and the Chief Inspector was granted the necessary power to deal with them.

The inspections noted above were made by the full time staff assisted by the Ex-Officio Inspectors. A few perennial and a few seasonal factories will always escape inspection due to registration late in the year or to the vagaries of the seasonal industry. In addition to these inspections, the full time staff made 2,285 special visits for enquiry into accidents, to check the employment of children and to ascertain that the rest interval, the weekly holiday, and the notified starting and stopping times were properly observed. A large number of these visits were surprise visits to outlying ginning factories. The need of such visits has however been proved by the detection of irregularities in the employment of women and children which necessitated the institution of a number of prosecutions.

5. *Staff*.—The full time staff consisted of four inspectors, including one woman, and three assistant inspectors in addition to the Chief Inspector.

The spheres of action of the Ex-Officio Inspectors, the Public Health Officers and the two full time Certifying Surgeons stationed in Bombay and Ahmedabad remained the same as last year.

6. *Certification of Children.*—This work continued to be performed by the two full time Government Certifying Surgeons stationed in Bombay and Ahmedabad and elsewhere in the mofussil by the medical officers appointed by Government.

II.—Sanitation

7. The inspectors and the full time Certifying Surgeons, who have been granted special powers under the health and sanitary sections of the Act, have given special attention to matters coming under the above head. Most of the Bombay mills are connected up to the Municipal sewage system but a few still possess the primitive basket system. Inspectors have exercised a steady pressure to obtain conversion to the more sanitary arrangements where the location of Municipal mains renders it possible. Several such conversions have taken place in the last few years, while in some cases promises have been obtained to make the necessary changes when financial and labour conditions are more favourable. The Certifying Surgeon, Bombay, has reported that sanitary conditions in the larger factories are satisfactory and departmental action has resulted in improvements in the smaller concerns.

A fair standard is maintained in Ahmedabad under very difficult conditions and this is only secured by constant attention on the part of the inspectorate and a reasonable amount of co-operation from factory managers. The mills have developed at a greater rate than the Municipal amenities, and, particularly in the case of the developments in the dyeing and bleaching industry, problems have been created which entail constant vigilance to prevent the creation of insanitary conditions. In several mills the dyeing and bleaching waste is pumped over the compound to evaporate, while in others it is simply run out of the compound into surrounding areas to create a nuisance.

The new mills in course of erection are being built in the out-lying areas and will be more fortunate in many respects than the older mills. Efforts have been made to secure that the latrines will be built on sanitary principles. Several of the older mills have demolished old insanitary latrines and replaced them by modern ones. Septic tank latrines will, it is understood, be erected in a couple of mills but a constant water supply will be necessary to ensure their success. In other areas, sanitation is more or less governed by the progress made by Municipalities and Local Boards but sanitation and cleanliness in factories is on a much higher plane than in the surrounding areas. The Assistant Directors of Public Health forwarded a number of reports. Their recommendations are not always confined to matters within the strict purview of the Act but in issuing orders or requests a broad view is always taken and improvements have thus been effected in the sanitary conditions of workmen's dwellings.

The statutory limewashing was effected with less difficulty than formerly although a tendency to lag behind has been noted in several concerns.

The arrangements for drinking water have been improved in several mofussil factories and the necessary attention has been given to prevent a nuisance round the source of supply.

III.—Ventilation

8. It is very satisfactory to be able to record a steady improvement in the ventilation of factories and particularly so in Ahmedabad where considerable progress has been made in improving the atmospheric conditions in the mills. Ahmedabad is not climatically suited to a rapidly growing textile industry, but the installation of ventilating plants based on the evaporative cooling principle has neutralized the effect of the climate and in several mills working conditions have been improved out of all recognition.

The extent to which Ahmedabad has made progress in the last few years will be realised when it is stated that 37 of the old spinning and weaving mills have spent Rs. 9,97,000 on ventilating improvements. It is also very satisfactory to be able to record that the installation of such plant in one of the departments of a mill, has, after extended trial, been followed by somewhat similar installations in other departments. It has been generally realised that expenditure on ventilation and cooling apparatus means a more contented labour force, increased earning power to the operatives, and often increased profits to the concern. No attempt will be made to indicate which of the factors has been of most importance, but the results are particularly gratifying to the Factory Department which has, in season, and out of season, consistently advocated the necessity of drastic changes in Ahmedabad. The Government enquiry into humidification, the invention of the kata thermometer and its use by the inspectors, together with the pioneering efforts of several mill agents, to whom great credit is due, have helped to make such improvements possible.

Six new spinning and weaving mills will shortly commence operations in Ahmedabad. Each mill will be provided with ventilating and cooling arrangements on which a sum of Rs. 7,84,000 will have been spent.

In addition to the above, expenditure on ventilating and cooling plants is under consideration by several other mills in Ahmedabad. At the present rate of progress, the working conditions in the Ahmedabad mills will, after the lapse of a few years, probably be in advance of those in other parts of India and the severe disabilities of the climate will, to a great extent, have been successfully overcome.

The same tale may be told of other areas. Thus four mills in Sholapur have spent over Rs. 3,00,000 in improvements while two in Barsi and one in Gokak have also effected considerable improvements. Further progress is contemplated in other mills at these and other centres.

In Bombay, where climatic conditions are more favourable, and where mills have been generally better designed, the progress has naturally not been as great. Several mills have however effected improvements. In the writer's opinion, considerably improved working conditions in the weaving sheds could be cheaply effected by increasing air movement near the weavers. A cheap type of propeller fan driven from the loom shaft and ordinarily clamped to the loom rail was introduced by a mill manager some years ago. Numerous tests have proved its usefulness in improving the kata reading, which is a measure of comfort, while a large number of weavers have expressed their appreciation of its value. Unfortunately the general strike of last year prevented extended trials being made. Recently however, the Superintendent of a large group of mills in which the efficiency system is being introduced willingly agreed to a full trial in one of his mills. Alternate looms have been equipped with fans and at a recent visit only one fan out of about 200 was found stopped. It is intended to take a census from time to time to ascertain on a large scale whether such fans will be successful or not. The weavers have been clearly made to understand that the fans are not forced on them, although an attendant has been deputed to keep them in working order. A few other Bombay weaving mills are introducing such fans on a fairly large scale.

Inspectors report closer compliance with the humidity rules and improvements in the maintenance of hygrometers.

The pamphlet issued by the Factory Department on ventilation, temperature and humidification was distributed to the Agents and Managers of the mills and, it is thought, has stimulated interest in the matter. A textile journal requested permission to reprint it in its columns. This was given and the blocks for the illustrations supplied on loan.

Natural ventilation in a number of the smaller factories has been increased by making additional openings in the buildings. Ventilation in the newly built refinery of His Majesty's Mint was improved by the installation of electric fans.

The Manager of a Sholapur mill who had installed a special spray on the weaving shed roof of one of his mills was so satisfied with the reduction in temperature that resulted that he provided a similar installation for his other mill.

IV.—Wages and strikes

9. A general strike of about six months duration occurred in the textile industry in Bombay. It was preceded by a strike in a group of mills in which efficiency measures were introduced. Towards the close of the year strikes occurred in the oil companies in Sewri. Detailed statistics respecting strikes are regularly published in the *Labour Gazette*. The general strike in the textile industry of Bombay was the longest in its history and only ceased after the appointment of a Strike Enquiry Committee by Government. The textile workers showed remarkable steadiness and powers of endurance but a section of them overstepped the bounds of reason

and fairness. Three watchmen of a mill were brutally murdered, a fate that also befel the assistant weaving master of a second mill. Other instances of threats and assaults occurred.

Wages generally remained steady. A demand by the Labour Union in Ahmedabad for increased pay is at present before the arbitrators.

V.—Employment of women and children

10. The numbers employed during the last five years are as follows :—

Year	Women			Children		
	Bombay	Mofussil	Total	Bombay	Mofussil	Total
1924	32,990	39,689	72,679	836	8,943	9,779
1925	34,510	43,114	77,624	592	7,868	8,460
1926	35,752	45,752	81,104	306	6,772	7,078
1927	34,571	45,584	80,155	164	6,158	6,322
1928	28,173	46,919	75,092	122	5,061	5,183

The increase in the number of women employed in the mofussil was chiefly due to increased activity in the seasonal industries. The decrease in Bombay was more apparent than real as indicated in paragraph 3.

Some years ago double employment of children in the Ahmedabad mills was rife. The intention of the Legislature was entirely frustrated by the parents, guardians or jobbers who encouraged children to obtain two certificates and thus find employment in two mills. This was represented by the Bombay Government to the Government of India and section 44-A was introduced by the amendments to the Act in 1926. This section permits a penalty to be imposed on the persons who profit from child sweating. A special check was made in 1926 and over 100 instances of children who had obtained two certificates and worked in two mills were detected. The parents and guardians were fined in 11 prosecutions that were instituted. In the year under report, a combined check was made by the Inspector and the Certifying Surgeon. The managers of the mills co-operated by changing sets on different specified dates, and only one case of double employment was detected. It is thus clear that the action taken has neutralized the attempts of parents, guardians or other interested parties to exploit child labour. Legislation and departmental action has thus led to an almost complete abolition of child labour irregularities in the Ahmedabad mills.

The Bombay mills have, for a considerable time practically ceased to employ children while the mofussil figures show a

reduction of about 1,100, to which Guzerat and particularly Ahmedabad has greatly contributed. Thus 1,810-Guzerat children in 1928 represented 2.2 per cent. of the factory employees compared with a percentage of 12.4 in 1920. The Factories Act of 1922 has therefore effected a considerable reduction in the employment of children. Mill-owners and managers have generally adopted progressive views with respect to the employment of children. The supply of children for employment is however considerably in excess of the demand.

The irregular employment of women in Sind has been considerably reduced by the surprise visits and prosecutions instituted in past years. Only one serious irregularity was detected as the result of a large number of surprise visits.

Prosecutions

Four factories were prosecuted for irregularities in respect of section 23 (children) and eleven for the irregular employment of women in contravention of section 24.

These resulted in 33 and 146 convictions respectively. In addition to these, two prosecutions were instituted for breach of the general order issued under section 19-A to all ginning factories which prohibited the admission of underaged children to places where machinery is at work. Two such children were killed as a result of failure to comply with the order. The managers were fined Rs. 80 and 75 respectively. In one case the boy was about 11 years of age and had he been a year older and lawfully employed Rs. 200 under the Workmen's Compensation Act would have been legally due.

A revisional application to the High Court resulted in an enhancement of the penalty to Rs. 150. In the second case, the father of the child refused to permit hospital treatment and the child probably died through the parents' neglect. The manager did all in his power to mitigate the results of the accident. Similar action for enhancement was not therefore desirable. In both cases a portion of the fine was awarded to the parents under the provisions of section 43-A of the Act.

The standard for age, weight and height worked out last year was sent to all Certifying Surgeons and inspectors report its usefulness and improvements in certification in mofussil areas. Its need may be illustrated by an example of one child certified as 15 years of age and sent up by the inspector under section 8-A for re-examination to be re-certified as of 12 years. To facilitate a practical application of the standard, Government agreed to the issue of weighing machines to five Certifying Surgeons. In all the main areas therefore, facilities are available to enable the standard to be reasonably followed.

The standard has been most useful to inspectors to assist them in acting under the powers conferred by section 8-A.

VI.—Fencing of Machinery

11. A steady advance in the fencing of machinery may be again recorded. The inspectors report that the circular issued to ginning factories has led to improvements in these concerns although the tendency to provide cheap fencing will take some time to be eradicated and fairly constant attention is needed each year to maintain the fencing in a reasonably passable condition. The attention given to cotton openers in the past has apparently had effect as no fatal accident occurred. Accidents of a similar nature have however occurred on ground-nut decorticators used to a large and increasing extent owing to the spread of this particular form of cultivation. In several areas, and notably Khandesh, ground-nut cultivation has considerably increased and most ginning factories have installed decorticators. These are usually "home-made". An obvious source of danger in the "punkah" openings was guarded against some years ago but recent experience has proved that the feed openings are occasionally too wide, while in some instances the machines have been built of somewhat flimsy material which deflects under the load of ground-nuts or the weight of the man. Two fatalities occurred due to the feeder's leg slipping in and coming in contact with the beater. A circular was accordingly issued to all users pointing out the danger and advising either the strengthening of the machine frame, the reduction in the size of the feed opening, or the fitting of a grid guard over the space used for feeding the nuts. Inspectors have followed the circular up by passing individual orders where found necessary.

The prosecutions instituted against the Sind rice mills for failure to fence machinery produced a greater willingness to comply with the provisions of the Act relative to safety, but on a recent tour it was felt that a detailed fencing plan would be of assistance and this is in course of preparation. The industry is not in a flourishing condition and the owners seldom engage competent engineers. Machinery is often run under very dangerous conditions. One owner, fined Rs. 150 for failure to erect the requisite fencing, was again found with his machinery only partly fenced. He could have safely guarded his plant at a cost of Rs. 50.

Despite the disorganisation in the Bombay mills, satisfactory progress in the substitution of the bar type of loom guard for the hook variety was made. Several serious loom accidents were caused by a neighbouring operative starting up a loom without ascertaining whether the actual operator was engaged at the gearing of the loom. Inspectors are proposing a simple arrangement to prevent these.

In compliance with the agreement with the Mill-owners' Associations new carding machines are being fitted with automatic locking motions on the cylinder doors.

The circular issued to the gur factories has had little effect. Machinery is still being run without fencing of any description, but five prosecutions in the main centres are being instituted and it is hoped improvements will result. Inspectors have treated the

quasi agricultural concerns with a fair amount of leniency, but in the rice and gur factories prosecutions have been necessary to bring home to occupiers that the use of dangerous machinery carries responsibilities with it.

A certain measure of slackness with respect to hoists was recorded in Ahmedabad and two fatalities occurred, although neither was actually due to a breach of the regulations. One was caused by an unauthorised use of the hoist by an ignorant outsider. In the other case the man deliberately opened a simple locking arrangement and fell down the hoist shaft. He was a victim of his own foolishness. It has always been most difficult to obtain a satisfactory use of the safety appliances adopted in the Ahmedabad hoists. Three prosecutions were successfully instituted for failure to comply with the Law and fines from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300 were imposed. The hoistman is, however, frequently the worst offender and in a recent case he was made jointly responsible with the spinning master. Both were fined. It is hoped that the fining of the hoistman will lead to more care in the maintenance and use of the safety appliances on the Ahmedabad hoists, since the value of automatically closing doors, which have been provided at the instance of the department, is often destroyed by the hoistman slipping bobbins between the doors and the flooring to prevent them functioning.

A fatal accident to an operative through the bursting of an abrasive wheel has led to the adoption of a specific rule throwing the onus of providing guards on the user unless the inspector gives written permission otherwise. The unguarded wheel had only been in use a couple of days and burst through excessive speed. The engineer had replaced a wheel by one of larger diameter and tests made pointed to a possible circumferential speed of 11,000 feet per minute. In addition, the wheel was carried in bearings too far apart and in bad condition. The engineer might have been the victim of his own carelessness. Reliance has, in the past, been placed on an inspector's order to secure the guarding of abrasive wheels, but this wheel had not been seen so it was not legally possible to take any action for the non-provision of a guard. Evidence was however given in the Coroner's Court and the engineer severely censured. A rule has been passed which will, in future, permit of a prosecution in such a flagrant case of carelessness or neglect.

It was rather surprising to find a couple of planing machines in course of erection with the old type of dangerous square cutter block. These were prohibited in England some years ago. The manager of one concern immediately ordered the safer cylindrical cutter while the matter was taken up with the importers to request the manufacturers to send out machines provided with the safer cutter.

Prosecutions for failure to fence machinery were instituted against 24 factories. All resulted in conviction with, in most instances, the imposition of satisfactory fines.

VII.—Accidents

12. Details of the accidents for the last ten years are as follows. Their distribution by areas is shown in statement No. VI :—

Year	Number of persons injured				Average per 100 operatives employed
	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total	
1919	26	99	896	1,021	·27
1920	33	108	768	909	·27
1921	34	101	949	1,084	·31
1922	42	88	980	1,110	·31
1923	23	108	684	815	·23
1924	82	170	2,354	2,606	·74
1925	50	599	2,466	3,115	·84
1926	49	875	3,060	3,984	1·04
1927	59	1,169	3,572	4,800	1·25
1928	39	1,060	3,419	4,518	1·27

The year was fortunately not marked by any accident of a serious nature. The fatal accidents, even after making an allowance for the general strike in Bombay, were less than those in the previous four years. Accidents were classified as to cause and severity according to the classification adopted last year.

	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
I.—Machinery—				
(a) Prime movers	1	6	5	12
(b) Transmission machinery—				
(1) Mill gearing, shafts pulleys	1	5	3	9
(2) Belts	4	26	16	46
(c) Lifting machinery—				
(1) Hoists	2	5	1	8
(2) Other lifting gear	1	14	26	41
(d) Working machinery—				
(1) Textile machinery—				
(a) Blow room machinery	1	41	21	63
(b) Carding machinery	1	56	28	85
(c) Drawing machinery	...	21	10	31
(d) Speed frames	...	23	10	33
(e) Spinning machinery	...	45	15	60
(f) Looms	...	81	139	220
(g) Calenders	...	13	6	19
(h) Unclassified textile machinery	3	73	61	137
(2) Machine tools	2	78	248	328
(3) Miscellaneous unclassified machinery ...	1	67	34	102

			Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
II.—Transport—						
(a) Rolling stock on lines	...	...	1	11	6	18
(b) Rolling stock not on lines	...	...	...	3	6	9
III.—Persons falling—						
(a) From altitudes	...	...	3	24	72	99
(b) Into excavations, pits, etc.	...	...	...	4	18	22
(c) On level	...	...	...	23	44	67
IV.—Falling objects—						
(a) Handled by injured person	...	...	...	113	458	571
(b) Not handled by injured person	...	...	5	22	90	117
V.—Hand tools (including chips and particles set in motion by them)—						
(a) In hands of injured person	...	...	...	69	823	892
(b) In hands of other person	...	...	...	8	119	127
VI.—Electricity	...	...	...	2	5	7
VII.—Poisons, Corrosive substances and occupational diseases	...	...	...	3	20	23
VIII.—Explosions and Fires—						
(a) Boiler and steam pressure equipment	...	...	1	2	...	3
(b) Other explosions	...	...	3	3	2	8
(c) Fires	...	...	3	14	9	26
(d) Hot substances and flames	...	...	5	35	129	169
IX.—Miscellaneous—						
(a) Heat prostration	...	...	...	...	1	1
(b) Stepping on or striking objects	...	...	...	17	144	161
(c) Others	...	...	1	106	840	947
Total	...	...	39	1,013	3,409	4,461

Compared with last year's classification, there appears to have been a fall in accidents due to belts. These generally occur owing to a failure to realise the dangers lurking in the apparently simple process of replacing a belt. One man for example was killed in replacing a very slow running belt. A belt fastener caught in a bracelet he was wearing and he was taken over the shafting. A second man was killed through neglect of the rules and two jobbers were prosecuted by the inspector and by the Police under section 304-A of the Indian Penal Code. They were fined Rs. 125 each, in default to suffer four months' rigorous imprisonment, under the Penal Code. The Magistrate considered the offence under the Factories Act as merged in it. It is hoped that the reduction spells increasing carefulness on the part of the operatives and that the reduction under item III (Persons falling) and item IV (Falling objects) is due to the same cause. Accidents due to hand tools were approximately the same as last year.

The accidents due to fires were mainly caused by minor conflagrations in the box filling department of a match factory. The inspector gave special attention to these and automatically locked shields have been fitted over the magazines to confine the fire as much as possible. In addition, the experience in the Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, was drawn upon and fire proof garments as used there were tried and found effective. The manager is now supplying fire proof garments to the operatives concerned.

The measures taken led, in the latter part of the year, to a considerable reduction in the accident rate due to this cause.

The miscellaneous accidents connected with the handling of material show an increase.

The railway workshops in Bombay reported 2,266 accidents. As stated in previous reports, the companies are extremely liberal in the treatment of accidents. It was felt however that a reduction could be effected by a stricter use of goggles in chipping operations and action has been taken to secure this. Eye accidents on emery wheels should be capable of reduction. In most cases however workmen only use the wheels for intermittent periods and the goggles supplied are seldom used. Transparent shields have been proposed to the managers and a trial with these is in progress. The managers were also asked to hold departmental enquiries into accidents and apportion blame where due. This has been introduced and seems likely to yield a reduction in accidents. Very few of the railway workshop accidents however resulted in permanent incapacitation and only 5 were due to gearing. This clearly proves that the fencing and guarding of machinery is very efficiently done.

Safety Posters are in use, and the G. I. P. Railway authorities have produced an excellent "Safety First" booklet dealing with general railway safety principles which includes a useful chapter on workshop safety. It has been printed in English and the vernaculars and distributed to the workers.

No fatality due to tetanus occurred as a result of accidents on carding engines in the Bombay mills and it is interesting to note that following departmental action in obtaining prophylactic injection at the hospitals for accidents caused by the cylinder, doffer, etc., doctors at the mills frequently inject immediately after an accident.

The Safety Posters for the textile industry, produced by the Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association in co-operation with this department, were distributed to the mills soon after the cessation of the general strike. They have been generally well received and the inspectors see that the lessons involved are driven home. It is too early yet to state whether they will have an appreciable effect in reducing accidents but the prevention of even a few will repay their cost.

An incident in a mill showed that even if the posters were not appreciated from their true standpoint, the work people were appreciative of the benefit to them under the Workmen's Compensation Act. A worker after gazing at the poster illustrating

the danger at the lick-in of a card asked a co-worker for an explanation. The reply was that if he lost his fingers like the man depicted in the illustration he would get Rs. 200 compensation.

The posters are being produced with Guzerati captions for the Ahmedabad mills and will shortly be distributed there.

A couple of fatalities occurred in the use of oil fuel for steam raising in boilers and were due to lack of care in the lighting operations. A circular is being sent to engineers urging the need of carefulness as the accidents are usually due to carelessness or ignorance on the part of the firemen.

A somewhat serious explosion occurred in an oil fired rivet forge and caused injuries to several persons. The persons in the vicinity stated that an explosion occurred and that the forge was blown into the air while the later ignition of the oil caused the injuries. This was serious as it pointed to a defect in the plant. The only damage to the forge however was the blowing out of the welded base of the oil container and this did not support the statements of "eye witnesses". Further enquiries from the injured persons however indicated that the fire started first, that the forge was upset and that the explosion occurred in the oil container due to the flame travelling down the oil supply pipe.

A second accident was caused by the ignition of the vapours from a paint remover in a railway carriage and was attributed to a spark from a scraper on a screw head. The two uninjured men protested that they were not smoking; the third man, who had succumbed, could tell no tales. A test on the paint remover clearly indicated its inflammability but definitely proved that the vapour could not have been ignited in the manner stated. In the first accident the circumstantial evidence led to an entirely different conclusion from the statements originally made by "eye witnesses" while in the second case the inspector was fairly safe in assuming surreptitious smoking.

A minor explosion occurred in the septic tank of the latrines in a railway workshop. This was definitely traced to a smoker throwing lighted waste near the manhole which was not gas tight. Operatives, probably from fear of departmental action, are frequently afraid to give evidence to inspectors that will lead them to the correct cause of accidents, and often circumstantial evidence is more valuable than statements from the operatives.

An analysis of 1,016 railway workshop accidents was made to ascertain whether fatigue had any bearing on accident causation.

	Time of occurrence of accidents								
	8 to 9	9 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 5-30
Number of accidents ...	75	164	177	127	77	112	137	104	43

Accidents were least numerous in the first hour of the day, although the accidents after the midday recess and in the last half hour were only slightly more. The accidents appear to depend solely on the activity of the workmen and there was no evidence that fatigue was a contributory factor.

As stated in previous reports, the "serious" accidents were considerably swollen by the classification adopted.

An interesting experiment is being tried by the Mill Owners' Mutual Insurance Association in the after treatment of persons discharged from the hospitals. In six such cases original claims for Rs. 3,833 were settled for Rs. 1,442. Possibly a considerable portion of the difference was paid in doctor's fees but it is hoped that the saving will be sufficient to continue the practice, since, in a few cases, injured persons have almost completely recovered the use of an injured limb which otherwise would not have been the case.

VIII.—Prosecutions

13. Three hundred and twenty-six cases were instituted against 59 factories, and convictions secured in all cases except one which had to be withdrawn. Fines ranging from one anna to Rs. 300 were imposed. The anna fine was a moral victory for the manager and was imposed in a case where previous irregularities had been detected. The concern started a night shift and the authorities were specially informed that a failure to maintain the registers available for inspection would be followed by a prosecution. A visit by an Inspector was nullified by a failure to produce the registers but the Magistrate considered it a technical offence only.

The fines imposed totalled Rs. 8,275-1-0 compared with Rs. 4,125 last year. The average per case was practically Rs. 25 and per factory Rs. 140. The fines imposed were heavier than in the preceding year. Magistrates in this Presidency have, on the whole, imposed reasonable fines for breaches of Factory Law. The fact that inspectors almost invariably conduct their own cases may be partly responsible for this.

An appeal to the Sessions Court in one case was dismissed while a revisional application at the instance of the Factory Department resulted in an enhancement of the fine by the High Court. A manager who absconded last year was again prosecuted for a similar offence. The occupier was jointly prosecuted with him and, as the occupier desired to shift the responsibility, the manager was probably prevented from again disappearing. Both were convicted and fined.

Sixty-two prosecutions were instituted by the *ex-officio* inspectors against 10 factories and convictions secured in 60 cases.

IX.—Housing of Factory Hands

14. It is regretted that very little advance in the above direction can be recorded. The Agent of the Asoka and Rajpur Mills in Ahmedabad, however, built 130 rooms to improved designs. It is a moot point whether the housing of factory employees by the factory

owner is altogether in the interests of labour. Yet decent housing is one of the chief needs of the working classes and, up to the present, the housing of employees by factory owners has, on the whole, been beneficial to the working classes. In several instances however operatives will not utilise the housing provided for them and housing provided by an occupier is utilised by operatives of other factories. One of the great needs of the Ahmedabad textile worker is better housing and the inculcation of sanitary habits. State housing in Bombay has not been a pronounced success since many operatives prefer to live in their insanitary and overcrowded habitations.

X.—General

15. Dr. Cama, the Lady Inspector, has found the year somewhat discouraging and difficult. The general strike upset the crèche arrangements in the mills and much of the work of past years had to begin over again. The strikes too affected the attitude of some Agents and Managers towards this aspect of welfare work. It is therefore satisfactory to be able to record that not only were all the previous existing mill crèches in operation at the close of the year, but two additional ones were started. The Jacob Mill crèche has been appreciated to such an extent that the Agents decided to start a second one in the Rachel Mill. The visit of Lady Wilson to a couple of them did much to stimulate interest while Lady Sykes lost little time in visiting the crèches at two of the mills. Further visits had been arranged but were interrupted by the riots. Dr. Cama arranged for prizes to be given to the best infants in each crèche and entered four at the annual Bombay Baby Week Competition. Two mill crèche infants secured a first and a third prize. This has given considerable encouragement to all concerned.

In view of the distress arising out of the strike, steps were taken to obtain the re-opening of the crèches where a need appeared to exist. The strike lasted from May to October. A couple of crèches were re-opened in July while an additional four were re-started in September. The daily attendance in this month was 124.

Considerable doubt existed as to whether the working mothers really appreciated the facilities offered them but this may be considered to have been dispelled by the experience during and after the strike. In September the average crèche attendance was 124, in October 266, in November 316 and in December 304. At the close of the year 14 crèches were in operation in the Bombay mills costing about Rs. 1,700 per month to maintain. It must not be forgotten that they have been started at a time of acute financial depression, while new ground has had to be broken. The Mill Agents and Managers may therefore be considered to have made a fair contribution to remove the difficulties of working mothers in Bombay. The children cared for in the crèches will be the ultimate workers in the mills and one has only to contrast the difference between the healthily reared children of the crèches and the opium doped infants less fortunately placed to realise that even from sordid considerations of rupees, annas and pies an extension of such facilities will ultimately benefit the industry. The opium drugging

of 108 infants was either stopped or prevented by means of the crèches. Managers give facilities to nursing mothers to absent themselves from work to visit their infants. Promises to open additional crèches have been made, but the present unrest will probably delay their fulfilment. The following incident is worth recording since it was the direct means of starting a crèche in a mill where the authorities formerly could not realise the necessity for one. A mill hand had lost his wife and without any one to look after his infant had to absent himself from work. His absence was noted and enquiry into the cause led to the establishment of a decent crèche.

In Ahmedabad, 22 mill crèches are in operation while 8 other mills provide facilities which need improvement. The Sholapur mills have continued their interest in infant welfare. The crèches in two of the mills have been handed over to the care of the Poona Seva Sadan.

16. *Education of Children.*—Eight schools are maintained by the Ahmedabad mills. The Agents at this centre contribute Rs. 15,000 yearly to schools run by the Labour Union in which some 1,300 children of the operatives are educated in 11 day and 16 night schools. In Sholapur the mills maintain schools while in Bombay compulsory education has been introduced by the Municipality in several wards.

17. *Welfare Work.*—The volume of welfare work done has probably not diminished. The retirement of the manager of a mofussil mill, who for years had taken a considerable interest in the welfare of his workers both inside and outside the mills, was marked by the building of a maternity ward to which the Agents, staff and work people contributed.

The mofussil mills are in a better position to undertake welfare work than mills in Bombay and, to a lesser extent, Ahmedabad, but the above incident clearly proves that interest in welfare work which, in many instances, confers inestimable benefits on the working classes is appreciated by them and results in a more contented labour force.

Millowners in Bombay have not neglected welfare work although doubtless more could be done. The following account of the welfare work done by a large firm of mill agents in Bombay will probably be of interest.

Medical Aid.—Each of the eleven mills has a medical dispensary with a whole time compounder. Three medical men and a lady doctor pay daily visits to each mill. The employees receive free treatment at the various dispensaries and, when off duty through illness, at their homes. The cases treated in a normal year number over 70,000.

Preventive Methods.—An anti-malarial staff is in charge of an inspector to prevent the breeding of malarial mosquitoes in the compounds and chawls.

Accidents.—These receive prompt attention. Full wages are paid for the first ten days of disablement. This is in advance of the statutory requirement.

Crèches.—Two are in operation and a third in contemplation. The infants are daily bathed and those, other than breastfed, are given milk and biscuits. The daily crèche attendance is 75.

Cheap Grain Shops.—Ten shops are maintained and grain is sold to the operatives at cost, and on credit against earned wages. The monthly aggregate turn-over is Rs. 10,000.

Employees Benefit Fund.—Unclaimed wages and fines are credited to this fund and grants are made to long service employees and dependants of deceased employees. Financial distress caused by illness is also relieved.

Provident Fund.—A staff provident fund is maintained to which the firm contributes an equal amount.

Hawalla.—About Rs. 14,000 are advanced at a low rate of interest to employees desirous of drawing earned wages before the stipulated pay day. The interest is utilised for welfare work.

Reading Rooms and Libraries, etc.—In one of the mills a restaurant is run on co-operative lines by the employees and is proving a success. A small Marathi library is maintained from its profits; the initial expense was borne by the firm.

One mill possesses a staff conducted boarding house while a second has a small reading-room and library.

Night School.—A night school with an average attendance of 50 is maintained by one mill.

Housing.—Chawls have been provided for 3,000 tenants at nominal rents which do not cover expenses.

Co-operative Credit Societies.—These are encouraged. Thus one mill has seven such societies and a second six, one being restricted to women employees. The membership of the 19 credit societies of the group is about 2,000 and the share capital about Rs. 50,000.

18. *Millhands Indebtedness.*—A very interesting sociological enquiry was started by a mofussil firm some time ago. Statistical information was collected from three mills A, B and C. On the spinning side information was obtained from 1,396 persons in the first, 365 in the second and 239 in the third mill. The Agent has kindly permitted me to quote from the results which are of considerable value since they throw much light on the question of indebtedness. Of the 2,000 millhands, 1,941 or 97 per cent. were males while 1,920 or 96 per cent. were under 50 years of age; 625 or 31 per cent. were permanent residents, while 643 or 32 per cent. were drawn from the surrounding districts and the remainder, viz., 732 or 37 per cent. had been attracted to the town from areas outside the district. 378 or 19 per cent. were literate while 54 per cent. of the children were receiving education. This percentage is probably higher than usual and may be attributed to the educational opportunities created by the Agent. 1,502 or 75 per cent. were married. 98 per cent. of the persons earned less than Rs. 50 per month while 961 or 48 per cent. saved. 858 or 43 per cent. held property. 1,743 or 87 per cent. lived in a single room tenements.

Debts.—Of 2,000 persons in the spinning department, 994 or practically 50 per cent. were in debt. The average indebtedness per indebted person in the lowest wage category, i. e., below Rs. 25 was practically Rs. 200. 159 of these borrowed money at up to 12 per cent. interest, 79 between 12 per cent. and 18 per cent., 450 between 18 per cent. and 24 and 193 above 36 per cent. The rate of interest paid by 69 persons could not be ascertained. Discarding these and assuming that the interest above 36 per cent. was 40 per cent., the average debt charge per month per person was Rs. 3.79 or between 15 and 20 per cent. of the earnings was theoretically absorbed in paying debt charges.

Similar information was collected from 615 male persons of the weaving departments of the B and C mills. 605 or 98 per cent. were below 50 years of age. This is probably higher than the average and is due to the fact that C mill weaving has only been working a few years. 179 or 29 per cent. were permanent residents, 195 or 32 per cent. were drawn from the surrounding areas, and 241 or 59 per cent. from outside areas. 252 or 41 per cent. were literate. 502 or 82 per cent. were married and 188 or 30 per cent. saved. 361 or 58 per cent. held property—a higher proportion than among the spinners. 441 or 71 per cent. lived in single room tenements—a lower ratio than among the spinners. 98 per cent. earned less than Rs. 50 per month, but the wage level is higher amongst weavers than spinners.

The debt history was much the same and an analysis of the theoretical debt charges was worked out as follows :—

Debt			Salary	Number of indebted persons	Average interest charge per month per indebted person
				Rs.	Rs.
A B C (Spining)	...	...	Below Rs. 25	881	3.79
Do.	...	...	Rs. 26 to 50	38	4.9
Do.	...	...	Rs. 51 to 75	4	10.9
B (Weaving, Folding, etc.)	...	...	Below Rs. 25	131	5.37
Do.	...	...	Rs. 26 to 50	37	7.6
C (Weaving)	...	...	Below Rs. 25	122	8.9
Do.	...	...	Rs. 26 to 50	50	10.06

The above figures illustrate what a stranglehold debts have on a number of mill hands and although the interest charges are probably not regularly liquidated, the real wages must be considered as actual wages drawn less the debt charges. It follows therefore that sustained efforts to enable the mill hands to get out of debt,

to borrow where inevitable at reasonable rates of interests and to wean them from their habit of piling up unnecessary and unreasonable debts will have a considerable bearing on the wages problem and the unrest among workers.

The working out of the above figures revealed that the "C" weavers were borrowing at a heavier rate of interest than others and that a lot of their debt was contracted before entering service. The Agent has been tackling the problem for some years and has advanced a considerable sum to assist the employees. About Rs. 50,000 were advanced to 460 hands in 1927 either to liquidate debts or for loans at low interest.

The action taken by the Agent appears also to have enabled the mill hands to borrow outside at lower rates than would have otherwise been the case. The manager was asked to examine the effect of literacy on the debt problem. There was slightly more indebtedness among the illiterate but the average debt was the same. The literate were able however to borrow at a slightly lower interest. Education therefore will not cure the problem.

The Agent of a second mofussil mill tackled the debt problem some years ago and has freed a number of his mill hands from the clutches of extortionate money lenders. He also provides facilities for loans at easy interest. Several other concerns give assistance in the advancement of money at easy rates.

19. *Co-operative Credit*.—The extent of the co-operative credit movement in a group of mills in Bombay has been indicated under the Welfare heading. The following information will illustrate the growth of this movement in the mills and factories in Bombay.

Seventy-two societies have been registered in the Town and Island of Bombay and of these 64 are connected with the mills. Twenty-nine and 19 of these respectively are however to be found in the mills of the two largest firms of managing agents. The actual membership of the societies is unknown to the writer but it is clear that the number of employees in the mills who are members of such societies is a very small proportion of the total employees. Thus two mills have 8 societies and two others 7 while a fifth mill has 5. In these mills the managers have taken considerable interest in the societies and it seems clear that if Agents and Managers would take a greater interest in such societies their numbers would increase and much relief would be afforded to the mill hands in their often spasmodic efforts to relieve themselves of debt. It is on the whole satisfactory to be able to note that 46 of the 64 mill co-operative societies have been classed by the Registrar as fair, 3 have been classed as very good, 7 poor and only one bad, while 7 were not classified at the usual audit.

In Ahmedabad no mill co-operative credit society is in existence.

The above information has been obtained and published in an endeavour to create a greater interest in the question of employees indebtedness. It is not within the purview of the Factories Act

but the present position is such that a large number of unscrupulous money-lenders are making considerable inroads into the earnings of the mill hands. It will be to the interest of industry to curtail the activities of these parasites as much as possible. The general strike in Bombay must have added considerably to the indebtedness of the Bombay mill hands. Interest charges must inevitably rise; real wages, apart from any increase or decrease in rates of pay, must fall and the vicious circle begin over again.

20. Work on the erection of the new mills in Ahmedabad continued and six new mills will start working shortly. They have been well built and lighted while machinery has been laid out with much greater care than in the older mills. All of them will be ventilated and cooled while the technical equipment of some of them will embrace the most modern developments. The only closed mill in Ahmedabad will shortly be re-started after improvements. In addition to the above, numerous extensions are taking place in existing mills. The extensions in Ahmedabad should assist the textile workers displaced by the efficiency methods introduced in several Bombay mills.

In Bombay, one mill was transferred to Kurla, while one of the oldest mills which has been closed for some years has changed hands and re-started after extensive alterations and improvements. A couple of other mills that have been closed for some time have recently re-started under new agencies.

An American concern has started a large factory for assembling motor cars while a silver refinery has been erected in His Majesty's Mint. Both are 'new' industries and involve special risks to the work-people. In the former, the chief source of danger is from the paint spraying of the motor cars. The paints used however are practically lead free and of low benzol content while the actual spraying is done under booths provided with exhaust draught. In the latter, the chief risks are from acid fumes and burns. The stills however have been placed under exhaust while rubber boots and gloves are supplied to and worn by the operatives.

21. The question of the amenability of Railway Running Sheds with attached repair shops to the Factories Act has been under consideration for some time. One railway company disputed the views held by this Department and would not register without Government orders. The matter was referred to Government and a Resolution was issued declaring certain classes of labour in running sheds, within the definition of 'employed' under the Factories Act. All such running sheds have now been registered and the provisions of the Factories Act are in course of application.

22. Inspectors continued to perform duties under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Act. The work tends to increase. The scrutiny of plans of new ginning factories is not cavilled at since it often enables improvements in ventilation to be effected. Other work is irksome and takes the inspector away from more important duties.

The question of standard weights and scales in Sind proved contentious; the rules were suspended and the writer examined the problem on a tour. Incidentally it revealed the tremendous loss of time involved in checking the earnings of yellow stain pickers in the ginning factories. These are paid on weight picked but frequently an hour a day was wasted in checking their earnings. Suitable spring balances were suggested and adopted with considerable advantage to the owners and to the women pickers who were enabled to get away earlier or earn more by the saving of time lost in checking production.

The Assistant Inspector will follow the matter up in concerns as yet using the former wasteful methods.

23. The Certifying Surgeon's enquiry into the effects of card room dust on health has been entirely nullified by the general strike. He has devoted time to the examination of persons employed on lead processes, to others engaged on the paint spraying of motor cars (this has developed considerably in the last few years) and to persons liable to chrome sores. In one dye works a worker with chrome sores was given other work pending recovery while the manager arranged for frequent inspections to prevent any one with cuts or sores from working in the chrome dyeing department.

In a second small (unregistered) factory a couple of employees were similarly suffering and the necessary action was taken. The concern was found amenable to the Factories Act and has since been brought under inspection.

A case of apparent dermatitis from one of the oil companies revealed that workers in the soldering department occasionally suffer from sore hands. It was found that the company's doctor specially examined and treated the cases and the above was due to failure by the man to avail himself of the treatment.

A regular examination of the lead chrome dyers in a mofussil mill was established some years ago but on the writer's visit some time ago it was found to have been suspended. Three persons were suspected of rapid lead absorption and two of these were medically found to be absorbing lead at a somewhat heavy rate. They showed distinct blue lines on the gums but did not suffer from constitutional troubles. They were kept under medical observation and all the persons were examined while the periodical examination was revived.

The authorities in the Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, and in the Drigh Road Air Force Depôt have adopted preventive measures to neutralize the dangers to health involved in some of the processes. The persons concerned are under close medical supervision.

24. It was noted in the 1925 Report that the cotton cleaning operations in several Southern Mahratta Factories were carried out at considerable risk in the event of a fire and that attention was given to this matter. The sequel is interesting. One firm spent Rs. 10,000 in extending the cleaning godowns allowing more space and better exits. A disastrous fire occurred in one of the godowns

during the year under report but no loss of life or injury was caused. The manager considered that the alterations made at the instance of the Factory Department prevented loss of life and injury which otherwise would have resulted.

25. *Exemptions.*—The Government of India desired that the exemptions granted to continuous process workers, exempted from the weekly holiday and the rest interval, should definitely specify the nature of work to which the exemption applied. The previous exemptions had worked well in practice and although the nature of work had not been definitely specified, departmental action and economic considerations limited their application to genuine continuous process workers. The Government of India desired also that compensatory rest periods should be prescribed where possible. As a result of negotiations with the interests concerned it was possible to recommend in such industries conditions that generally secured a 24 hours' consecutive rest period at least twice in four weeks and an average 56 hour week. Shift systems are generally of 8 hours' duration but the wishes of the employees in some factories have been met by prescribing an average 56 hour week over a shift cycle of three weeks, rather than a rigid 56 hour week. Some operatives preferred a cycle of 48, 60 and 60 hours to three weeks of 56 hours each. The revised exemptions are shown in the appendix.

The Government of India also desired a curtailment in the exemptions granted to engine and boiler staffs where possible. The matter has proved difficult of solution but it is hoped to forward recommendations shortly.

The exemptions granted to factories experiencing an urgent press of work have, as usual, been limited to a few concerns and were ordinarily granted in very special trade difficulties. They included also a few cases where the earnings of a large body of workers would otherwise have been adversely affected. They comprised short exemptions to small departments in five mills, a longer exemption to the bleaching department of a sixth mill, two exemptions to engineering concerns, one to the binding department of a printing press, one to the pressing department of a metal stamping factory and one to a biscuit factory.

26. *Rules.*—A rule requiring the provision of tight clothes to belt replacers and oilers in ginning factories was passed during the year while the draft rule respecting the fencing of abrasive wheels has recently come into Law.

27. A few more factories have, at the request of the employees, been permitted the half hour interval allowed under the proviso to section 21 when the working hours are less than eight and a half per day.

28. Night work in mills showed a tendency to increase but only a few mills worked main departments at night for any length of time. Several minor departments however were worked in the mills in Bombay, Sholapur and Ahmedabad. Frequent visits were

paid by the inspectors and, except in one instance in Ahmedabad, no irregularity was discovered. In the Ahmedabad case, the spinning master was satisfactorily fined for employing a few children on the night shift.

29. During the year comments were made on the Trades Disputes and the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bills. It was felt that clause 15 of the former would unduly penalise persons in public utility services who had, in certain cases, a moral right to leave work at once without notice or permission. The suggestion was made that only strikes without notice should be penalised and this was finally accepted and passed into Law. A suggestion on the latter Bill that compensation should be paid in the event of accidents involved in work connected with all overhead electric lines or cables was also adopted.

30. The usual statements are appended.

31. Finally it should be stated that the members of the staff have worked exceedingly well. The Assistant Inspectors, who are mainly responsible for the seasonal inspections of ginning and pressing factories have been energetic and have paid a large number of surprise visits and inspections which have involved them in much personal discomfort. The results of these visits have been reflected in a much closer regard for Factory Law in the mofussil areas while the prosecutions instituted for breaches of the Factories Act have been widely distributed over the districts of the Presidency.

T. W. JOHNSTONE,

Factory Inspection Office; }
Old Custom House : }
Bombay, 12th June 1929. }

Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

APPENDIX

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 13th April 1929

No. 741-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 30 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), and in supersession of all the previous notifications noted below on the subject, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, in the class of factories described in column 1 of the schedule hereto appended, the work specified in column 2, which necessitates continuous production for technical reasons, shall be exempted from the provisions of the sections of the said Act mentioned in column 3 on the conditions stated in column 4 of the said schedule :—

- (1) Government Notifications, General Department, Nos. 2776 of 5th May 1923 and 741-E. of 12th August 1927.
 - (2) Government Notifications, General Department, Nos. 3224-A. of 9th February 1923, 3224 of 15th February 1923, 3224 of 4th June 1923, 3224 of 9th January 1925, 741 (D) of 12th August 1927 and 741 (D) of 28th October 1927.
 - (3) Government Notifications, General Department, Nos. 3224 of 3rd April 1923 and 3224 of 26th July 1928.
 - (4) Government Notifications, General Department, Nos. 3224 of 5th November 1923, 3224 of 6th September 1926 and 741-A. of 13th April 1928.
 - (5) Government Notification, General Department, No. 3224 of 4th June 1923.
 - (6) Government Notification, General Department, No. 3224 of 14th December 1922.
 - (7) Government Notification, General Department, No. 3224 of 4th July 1923 [in part so far as section 30 (1) (c) is concerned].
 - (8) Government Notification, General Department, No. 3224 (e) of 10th July 1923.
 - (9) Government Notification, General Department, Nos. 3224 of 6th April 1926 and 741-C of 13th April 1928.
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Schedule

Class of Factory	Nature of exempted work	Extent of exemption	Conditions
1	2	3	4
(1) Hydro-electric public supply factories.	Operation and maintenance of prime movers and auxiliaries, transformers and switches.	Sections 31, 32 and 28.	(a) The persons engaged on continuous processes shall ordinarily be employed on daily eight-hour shifts. (b) Each person shall have a rest period of at least 24 hours' duration on an average once per fortnight and as far as possible on every fourteenth day except where temporary difficulties prevent it. (c) The average weekly hours of each person shall not exceed fifty-six over each shift cycle of three weeks.
(2) Public electric supply companies generating electricity from oil in internal combustion engines.	The work of engine drivers and assistants, generator attendants, oilers and greasers, switch board operators and pumpmen.	Do.	As above.
(3) Public electricity supply companies generating electricity from oil or coal fired boilers.	The work of the firemen and assistants, engine or turbine drivers and assistants, generator attendants, oilers, pumpmen and switch board operators.	Do.	Do.
(4) Distilleries	Work on the extraction of sugar from various bases, fermentation of sugar juice and distillation of fermented wash.	Do.	(a) The persons engaged on continuous processes shall ordinarily be employed on eight-hour shifts. (b) Each person shall receive a rest period of at least 24 consecutive hours in at least each 14 days. (c) The average weekly hours of each person shall not exceed fifty-six over each shift cycle of three weeks.
(5) Sugar factories	Extraction of the juices from the cane, clarification, evaporation and boiling of the juice. Curing of the massecuite. Bagging.	Do.	As for distilleries.
(6) Chemical factories	Work on the sulphur burners, chambers, concentrators and pumps; the manufacture of hydrochloric and nitric acid, sulphates, sulphides, nitrates and superphosphates. Work on the steam service.	Do.	Do.
(7) Municipal pumping and compressor stations.	All work	Do.	Do.
(8) Coal gas factories.	All work in the retort house and on the water gas plant. Work of the yard labour staff in unloading coal, feeding hoppers and removing coke. Work on the syphons, boilers, station meters and governors.	Do.	(a), (b) and (c) As for distilleries. (d) The exemption for the yard labour staff shall be limited to male adults only.

Schedule—contd.

Class of Factory 1	Nature of exempted work 2	Extent of exemption 3	Conditions 4
(9) Train gas lighting factories of railways.	All work ...	Sections 21, 22 and 23.	As for distilleries
(10) Water supply pumping factories of railway workshops.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
(11) Ice factories	Work of the engine and compressor drivers and assistants and oilers.	Do. ...	Do.
(12) Carbonic acid gas works.	Work of firemen, pumpmen, plant drivers, oilers and the filling of cylinders.	Do. ...	Do.
(13) Oxygen factories.	Engine and plant drivers, oilers and the filling of cylinders.	Do. ...	Do.
(14) Oil mills (working on the 3 eight-hour shift system).	All work ...	Sections 21 and 23.	(a) Persons shall ordinarily be employed on eight-hour shifts.
(15) Oil mills (working on the 2 shift or single shift system).	Do. ...	Section 21.	
(16) Flour mills	Do. ...	Do.	
(17) Gur factories	Do. ...	Do.	
(18) Cloth printing, bleaching and dyeing.	Do. ...	Do.	
(19) Cement tile factories.	Work on the "curing" of tiles.	Section 23 ...	(a) That no person is employed for more than four hours on the weekly holiday. (b) That no person is employed on consecutive weekly holidays. (c) That no person is employed for more than 56 hours in any one week.
(20) The Silver Refinery at the Bombay Mint.	All work ...	Sections 21, 22 and 23.	As for distilleries.

By order of the Governor in Council,

R. B. EWBANK,

Officiating Secretary to Government.

STATEMENT No. I

STATEMENT

Total of Working

District.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	Surat.	Tlana.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Násik.	Poona.
Factories as defined in section 2 (3) (a) of the Act.	363	164	52	19	13	52	9	27	165	72	29	83
Factories notified under section 2 (3) (b) of the Act.	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Total for the year 1927 ...	356	156	54	19	11	52	11	28	166	77	25	81
Total for the year 1926 ...	362	157	56	18	14	54	12	31	166	74	24	80

No. I

Factories

Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Satára.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.	Kánara.	Ratnagiri.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Pákar.	Nawábsháh.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Lárhána.	Total.
46	57	2	33	39	107	7	3	2	20	49	21	13	21	5	50	1,478
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	3	...	...	...	...	..	20
40	46	2	35	33	109	8	3	2	18	51	14	12	18	5	44	1,426
36	33	3	31	31	93	8	3	2	16	53	16	11	18	5	41	1,393

STATEMENT
Enumeration of

Industry.		Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
<i>1. Government and Local Fund Factories.</i>						
Breweries and distilleries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards	...	1	...	...	...	...
Engineering (General)	...	6	...	...	...	...
Gas-works	...	1	...	...	...	...
Mints	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ordnance factories	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses	...	2	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops	...	3	...	...	...	...
Saw mills	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone dressing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraphs	...	1	...	...	...	...
Water pumping stations	...	...	1	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	8	1	...	...	...
Total		23	2	...	...	...
<i>2. All other Factories.</i>						
Textiles.	Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories	79	75	4	1	...
	Hosiery	2	2	...	...	...
	Silk mills	2	...	1	...	...
	Woollen mills	2	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	3	1	...	...	...
Total		88	78	5	1	...

No. II
Factories

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Sub-urban.	East Khan-desh.	West Khan-desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	3	...	8	9	...	...
7	...	4	5	1	...	...	11	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	1	6	5	1	...	...	11	...

STATEMENT

Industry.	Sátara.	Belgaum.	Bijápúr.	Dhárvár.	Kolába.
<i>1. Government and Local Fund Factories</i>					
Breweries and distilleries	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering (General)	...	...	...	...	...
Gas-works	...	...	...	...	...
Mints	...	...	...	...	...
Ordnance factories	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses	...	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills	...	...	...	...	...
Stone dressing	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraphs	...	...	...	...	...
Water pumping stations	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...
<i>2. All other Factories</i>					
Textiles.	Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories	1	2	2	...
	Hosiery	...	...	...	...
	Silk mills	...	...	...	...
	Woollen mills	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Total	1	2	...	2	...

No. II—continued

Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Parker.	Navabshah.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkhana.	Total.	Total for the year 1927.	Total for the year 1926.
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	18	12	18
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	6
...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	13	12	14
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	3
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	1
3	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	67	56	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	194	189
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	207	202

STATEMENT

Industry.		Town and Island Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
<i>2. All other Factories—continued</i>						
Engineering.	Coach building and motor car repairing.	17	...	...	...	...
	Electrical Engineering ...	2	...	...	...	...
	Electrical generating and trans- forming stations.	2	1	...	...	...
	General engineering ...	21	3	...	...	...
	Kerosine tinning and packing.	5	...	...	...	...
	Metal stamping ...	18	1	...	...	...
	Railway workshops ...	3	1	...	...	2
	Ship building and engineering.	2	...	...	...	...
	Steel trunk, lock and cutlery...	2	...	...	...	...
	Tramway works ...	1	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	7	...	...	...	...
Total ...		80	6	...	...	2
Minerals and Metals—						
Foundries ...		9	4	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...		...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		9	4	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Bakeries, biscuit and confec- tionery.	5	...	...	...	...
	Coffee ...	1	...	...	...	...
	Dairy produce ...	2	...	...	...	...
	Flour mills ...	9	3	2	...	1
	Ice and aerated waters ...	17	1	...	...	...
	Rice mills ...	...	...	...	1	...
	Sugar ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	2	...	...	...	...
Total ...		36	4	2	1	1

STATEMENT

Industry.		Sátara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwar.	Kolaba.
2. All other Factories—continued						
Engineering.	Coach building and motor car repairing.	...	...	...	...	...
	Electrical Engineering	...	...	...	...	...
	Electrical generating and transforming stations.	..	...	...	...	3
	General engineering	1	...	...	..	1
	Kerosine tinning and packing.	...	...	...	..	...
	Metal stamping	...	...	...	...	...
	Railway workshops	...	1	...	4	...
	Ship building and engineering.	...	...	...	...	...
	Steel trunk, lock and cutlery	...	...	...	..	...
	Tramway works	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
Total		1	1	...	4	4
Minerals and Metals—						
	Foundries	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Bakeries, biscuit and confectionery.	...	...	...	...	...
	Coffee	...	...	...	...	...
	Dairy produce	...	...	...	...	...
	Flour mills	...	...	...	...	...
	Ice and aerated water	...	...	...	...	...
	Rice mills	...	...	...	...	1
	Sugar	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	1	...	...	...
Total		...	1	...	...	1

No. II—continued

Kánara.	Ratnagiri.	Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Sukur.	Thar and Pákar.	Nawábsáh.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Lárhána.	Total.	Total for the year 1927.	Total for the year 1926.
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	8
...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	41	40	44
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	9
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	24	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	15	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	...
...	2	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	132	127	127
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	15	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	15	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	23	24	26
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	19
...	...	6	...	9	...	...	4	50	73	65	65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4
...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	33	25	16
...	...	6	12	10	...	...	4	50	161	145	140

STATEMENT

Industry.		Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
<i>2. All other Factories—continued</i>						
Chemicals, Dyes, etc.	Bone and Manures	...	...	...	...	...
	Chemicals	1	...	...	...	...
	Dyeing and Bleaching	23	3	...	...	...
	Gas works	2	...	...	...	...
	Matches	...	2	...	1	...
	Oil mills	7	3	...	1	3
	Paints	1	...	...	...	...
	Soaps	2	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	9	1	...	...	...
Total		45	9	...	2	3
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills	2	...	...	...	...
	Printing, Book-binding, etc	51	1	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	4	...	...	...	...
Total		57	1	...	...	...
Process relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Brick and Tiles	1	...	...	...	...
	Carpentry and Cabinet-making.	5	...	...	...	...
	Glass	2	...	...	...	...
	Saw mill	4	...	...	...	...
	Stone dressing	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	2	1	...	...	...
Total		14	1	...	...	...
Process connected with Skins and Hides.	Leather and Shoes	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries	1	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
Total		1	...	...	...	...
Gins and presses.	Cotton ginning and Baling.	12	61	45	15	7
	Miscellaneous	6	...	...	...	...
Total		18	61	45	15	7

No. II—continued

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Sub-urban.	East Khán-desh.	West Khán-desh.	Nasik.	Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	6	9	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	12	6	9	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	1	2	1	...	...	13	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	2	1	...	...	14	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
38	...	...	149	63	19	2	30	29
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	...	...	149	63	19	2	30	29

STATEMENT

Industry.		Sátara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.
<i>2. All other Factories—continued.</i>						
Chemicals, Dyes, etc.	{ Bone and Manures	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Chemicals	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Dyeing and Bleaching	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Gas works	...	...	...	1	...
	{ Matches	...	1	...	...	...
	{ Oil mills	...	1	1	2	...
	{ Paints	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Soaps	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1
Total		...	2	1	3	1
Paper and Printing.	{ Paper mills	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Printing, Book-binding, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...
Process relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	{ Brick and Tiles	...	1	...	...	1
	{ Carpentry and Cabinet-making	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Glass	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Saw mill	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Stone dressing	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	1	...	...	1
Process connected with Skins and Hides.	{ Leather and Shoes	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Tanneries	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...
Gins and presses.	{ Cotton ginning and Baling.	...	31	38	99	...
	{ Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	31	38	99	...

No. II—continued

Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Parker.	Nawabshah.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkhana.	Total.	Total for the year 1927.	Total for the year 1926.
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	26	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	16
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	37	29	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	8
...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	104	90	93
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	74	68	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	5
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	81	75	79
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	24	23	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
...	...	12	4	...	13	21	...	...	688	677	655
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	10	3	4
...	...	12	4	2	13	21	1	...	698	680	659

STATEMENT

Industry.		Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
2. All other Factories—concluded.						
Miscellaneous.	Canvas proofing ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laundries ...	8	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		8	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...		374	166	52	19	13

No. II—concluded

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Sub-urban.	East Kán-desk.	West Kán-desk.	Nasik.	Poona.	Sholapur.	Almednagar.
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
52.	9	27	166	74.	29	38	46	57

STATEMENT

Industry.		Satara.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.
2. All other Factories—concluded.						
Miscellaneous.	Canvas proofing ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laundries ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...		2	38	39	108	7

No. II—concluded

Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Parker.	Nawabshah.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkhana.	Total.	Total for the year 1927.	Total for the year 1926.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	4
8	2	20	52	21	13	21	5	50	1,498	1,426	1,398

STATEMENT

Average daily number of persons

Industry.		Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
<i>1. Government and Local Fund Factories.</i>						
Breweries and Distilleries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards	...	1,390	...	...	...	...
Engineering (general)	...	1,849	...	...	...	...
Gas Works	...	92	...	...	...	...
Mints	...	541	...	...	...	...
Ordnance Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses	...	724	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops	...	9,368	...	...	...	...
Saw mills	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone Dressing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraphs	...	255	...	...	...	...
Water Pumping Stations	...	...	49	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	476	53	...	...	...
Total		14,635	102	...	...	...
<i>2. All other Factories.</i>						
Textiles.	Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) Factories	118,617*	60,875	2,895	1,727	...
	Hosiery	48	888	...	...	...
	Silk mills	1,229	...	15	...	...
	Woolen mills	1,184	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	245	9	...	...	...
Total		121,323	61,722	2,910	1,727	...

*See also note on page 5 of the Report.

No. III

employed by different Industries

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Sub-urban.	East Khán-desh.	West Khán-desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.
...	...	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	83	...	...	...	179	...	...	...
...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,978	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	852	420	...	...	...
...	...	...	592	...	893	70	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	83	616	...	2,042	5,695	...	...	...
994	...	5,558	4,824	1,067	...	...	17,872	...	67
...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	812	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
994	812	5,758	4,824	1,067	...	...	17,872	...	67

STATEMENT

Industry.		Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.
<i>1. Government and Local Fund Factories—contd.</i>						
Breweries and Distilleries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering (general)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gas Works	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mints	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordnance Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills	...	...	...	...	...	177
Stone Dressing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraphs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water Pumping Stations	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	177
<i>2. All other Factories—contd.</i>						
Textiles.	Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) Factories	2,810	...	2,122	...	...
	Hosiery	...	...	...	...	...
	Silk mills	...	...	...	...	...
	Woollen mills	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
Total		2,810	...	2,122	...	...

No. III--continued

Balnagiri.	Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Packer.	Nawabshah.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkhana.	Total.	Total for the year 1927.	Total for the year 1926.
...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	276	316	311
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,390	1,880	1,122
...	...	527	497	...	...	...	...	3,085	2,832	3,482
...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	73	108	101
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	541	492	562
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,973	6,143	5,029
...	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	2,097	1,796	1,771
...	...	788	1,812	...	...	...	...	13,523	14,909	16,734
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	268	191
...	...	...	128	...	...	...	...	128	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	292	319
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	113	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	529	315	21
...	...	1,469	2,437	...	...	...	...	27,206	28,814	29,699
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,19,428	2,45,509	2,45,122
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	916	216	582
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,244	1,259	1,251
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,166	2,482	2,304
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254	408	110
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,24,008	2,49,874	2,49,369

STATEMENT

Industry.		Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
<i>2. All other Factories—contd.</i>						
Engineering.	Coach Building and Motor					
	Car repairing ...	1,344	...	...	...	...
	Electrical Engineering ...	61	...	...	...	...
	Electrical generating and transforming stations...	86	44	...	...	...
	General Engineering ...	2,948	66	...	...	...
	Kerosine tinning and packing ...	1,828	...	...	...	...
	Metal stamping ...	1,521	19	...	...	...
	Railway workshops ...	6,336	105	...	...	93
	Shipbuilding and engineer- ing ...	2,653	...	...	...	...
	Steel Trunk, Lock and Cutlery ...	338	...	...	...	...
	Tramway works ...	507	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	299	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	17,921	234	...	...	93
Minerals and Metals.	Foundries ...	476	247	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	476	247	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Bakeries, Biscuit and Confectionery ...	286	...	...	...	...
	Coffee ...	80	...	...	...	...
	Dairy produce ...	62	...	...	...	...
	Flour mills ...	751	114	58	...	25
	Ice and Aerated waters ...	553	...	...	...	...
	Rice mills ...	...	...	...	41	...
	Sugar ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	463	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,195	114	58	41	25

No. III—continued

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Sub-urban.	East Kán-desh.	West Kán-desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	27	600	109	...	35	87 75	40	38	125
...	...	68	...	...	...	163	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	157	218	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	27	700	109	...	35	561	258	38	125
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	390	...
...	...	46	...	...	54	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	...
8	22	46	...	...	54	16	...	606	...

STATEMENT

Industry.		Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.
2. All other Factories—contd.							
Engineering.	Coach Building and Motor						
	Car repairing						
	Electrical Engineering						
	Electrical generating and transforming stations				193		
	General Engineering				24		
	Kerosine tinning and packing						
	Metal stamping						42
	Railway workshops	18		3,790			
	Shipbuilding and engineering						
	Steel Trunk, Lock and Cutlery						
	Tramway works						
	Miscellaneous						
Total		18		3,790	217		42
Minerals and Metals.	Foundries						
	Miscellaneous						
	Total						
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Bakeries, Biscuit and Confectionery						
	Coffee						
	Dairy produce						
	Flour mills						
	Ice and Aerated waters						
	Rice mills				16		
	Sugar						
	Tobacco						
	Miscellaneous	10					
	Total	10			16		

No. III—continued

Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Navábsáh.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkana.	Total.	Total for the year 1927.	Total for the year 1926.
...	78	...	...	...	...	...	1,501	960	1,140
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	68	68
30	100	...	...	...	...	...	540	490	503
...	933	...	...	...	...	...	5,020	4,692	4,631
...	1,270	...	...	...	...	...	3,098	3,352	3,118
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,813	1,559	1,728
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,717	11,599	11,566
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,653	2,890	3,402
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	320	328
...	98	...	...	...	...	...	605	839	962
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331	291	...
30	2,479	...	...	...	...	...	26,677	27,060	27,446
...	12	...	...	...	...	...	735	1,084	855
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	...	...	...	...	...	735	1,084	855
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	196	238
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	100	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	61	59
...	408	100	...	...	...	...	1,459	1,444	1,168
...	38	...	...	...	...	...	586	538	517
58	...	154	...	...	51	608	950	770	760
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346	358	359
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	158	192
...	325	...	...	...	...	...	1,074	988	711
58	761	254	...	...	51	608	4,943	4,613	4,079

STATEMENT

Industry.		Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
<i>2. All other Factories—contd.</i>						
Chemicals, Dyes, etc.	Bone and Manures	...	...	...	...	...
	Chemicals	118	...	...	...	...
	Dyeing and Bleaching	3,340	337	...	...	...
	Gas Works	504	...	...	...	...
	Matches	...	294	...	192	...
	Oil mills	354	148	...	30	40
	Paints	67	...	...	...	...
	Soaps	112	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	449	25	...	...	...
Total		4,944	804	...	222	40
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills	97	...	...	...	...
	Printing, Book-binding, etc.	5,015	18	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	122	...	...	...	...
Total		5,234	18	...	...	...
Process relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Bricks and tiles	86	...	...	...	...
	Carpentry and cabinet- making	310	...	...	...	...
	Glass	68	...	...	...	...
	Saw mill	616	...	...	...	...
	Stone dressing	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	38	40	...	...	...
Total		1,118	40	...	...	...
Process con- nected with Skins and Hides.	Leather and shoes	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries	234	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
Total		234	...	...	...	...

No. III—continued

[illegible]

STATEMENT

Industry.		Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dharwar.	Kolaba.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.
<i>2. All other Factories—contd.</i>							
Chemicals, Dyes, etc.	Bone and Manures	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chemicals	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dyeing and Bleaching	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gas Works	...	...	43	...	...	...
	Matches	20	...	...	...	...	...
	Oil mills	78	35	102	...	...	...
	Paints	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Soap	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	32	...	...
Total		98	35	145	32	...	...
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Printing, Book-binding, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...
Process relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Bricks and tiles	65	...	...	100	...	...
	Carpentry and cabinet- making	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Glass	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saw mill	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stone dressing	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		65	...	...	100	...	...
Process con- nected with Skins and Hides.	Leather and shoes	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...

No. III—continued

Hyderabad.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Pákar.	Nawábsáh.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkána.	Total.	Total for the year 1927.	Total for the year 1926.
182	536	..	..	..	..	..	915	1,149	1,194
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	226	293	291
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,868	4,134	4,022
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	547	573	521
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,417	7,363	7,061
..	58	..	..	..	..	..	1,543	1,246	1,274
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	56	62
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	97	95
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	506	413	369
182	594	..	..	..	..	..	14,201	15,324	14,889
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	412	361	353
..	233	..	..	..	..	..	6,359	5,989	5,864
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	125	372
..	233	..	..	..	..	..	6,893	6,475	6,589
..	52	..	..	..	..	..	303	195	210
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	310	308	251
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	185	177
..	23	..	..	..	..	..	676	612	627
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	79
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	182	24
..	75	..	..	..	..	..	1,655	1,462	1,368
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	51	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	234	139	171
..	26	..	..	..	..	..	26	96	26
..	26	..	..	..	..	..	311	286	197

STATEMENT

Industry.		Town and Island Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
<i>2. All other Factories—concl'd.</i>						
Gins and presses.	Cotton ginning and bal- ing	641	3,238	4,481	878	329
	Miscellaneous	107	...	...	...	...
	Total	748	3,238	4,481	878	329
Miscellaneous.	Canvas proofing	...	...	...	...	...
	Laundries	145	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	145	...	...	...	...
Grand Total		168,973	66,519	7,449	2,868	487

No. III—concluded

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Sub-urban.	East Kán-desb.	West Kán-desb.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Kátára.
3,029.	...	...	12,249	5,759	1,674	98	1,927	1,199	...
38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,063	...	...	12,249	5,759	1,674	98	1,927	1,199	...
...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
...	...	41	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
4,536	1,468	12,292	18,071	7,217	3,805	7,578	20,187	1,894	192

STATEMENT

Industry.		Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.
<i>2. All other Factories—conold.</i>							
Gins and presses.	Cotton ginning and bal- ing ...	1,523	2,099	4,261	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,523	2,099	4,261	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	Canvas proofing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laundries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...		4,524	2,134	10,318	365	177	42

No. III—concluded

Hyderabad	Karachi	Sukkur	Thar and Parkar	Nawabshah	Upper Sind Frontier	Larkana	Total	Total for the year 1927	Total for the year 1926
1,205	135	...	1,670	2,615	...	...	49,010	46,535	47,457
...	...	70	...	...	28	...	238	90	92
1,205	135	70	1,670	2,615	28	...	49,248	46,625	47,549
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	42	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	209	172
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	251	215
1,475	5,784	2,761	1,670	2,615	79	608	3,56,088	3,81,868	3,82,255

STATEMENT

Average daily number

Industry	Town and Island of Bombay	Ahmed- abad	Broach	Kaira	Panch Mahals	Surat	Thána
<i>All Industries</i>							
Adults—							
Male ...	140,678	52,401	4,990	2,158	422	2,527	958
Female ...	28,173	12,875	2,193	472	65	1,946	461
Total ..	168,851	65,276	7,183	2,630	487	4,473	1,419
Children—							
Male ..	115	951	219	201	...	38	31
Female ..	7	292	47	37	...	25	13
Total ...	122	1,243	266	238	...	63	44
Total, Average Daily Number ...	168,973	66,519	7,449	2,868	487	4,536	1,463
<i>Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills</i>							
Adults—							
Male ...	92,796	48,317	2,199	1,441	...	751	...
Female ...	25,817	11,432	470	160	...	197	...
Total ...	118,613	59,649	2,669	1,601	...	948	..
Children—							
Male ...	4	937	193	116	...	32	...
Female ...	...	289	33	10	...	14	...
Total ...	4	1,226	226	126	...	46	...
Total, Average Daily Number ...	118,617	60,875	2,895	1,727	...	994	...
<i>Ginning and Pressing Factories</i>							
Adults—							
Male ...	413	2,022	2,745	570	275	1,500	...
Female ...	228	1,216	1,701	291	54	1,529	...
Total ...	641	3,238	4,446	861	329	3,029	...
Children—							
Male ...	...	...	22	10	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	13	7	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	35	17	...	...	...
Total, Average Daily Number ...	641	3,238	4,481	878	329	3,029	...

No. IV

of persons employed

Bombay Sub- urban	East Khándesh	West Khándesh	Násik	Poona	Shola- pur	Ahmed- nagar	Sátára
8,780 3,200	10,839 6,895	9,815 3,402	2,800 1,003	7,085 246	13,681 5,039	1,157 734	165 27
11,980	17,734	7,217	3,803	7,331	18,720	1,891	192
232 80	337 ...	... ...	2 ...	247 ...	1,362 105	3 ...	... ...
312	337	...	2	247	1,467	3	...
12,292	18,071	7,217	3,805	7,578	20,187	1,894	192
4,316 1,190	3,942 550	872 195	... ...	... ...	12,437 3,974	... ...	50 17
5,506	4,492	1,067	...	...	16,411	...	67
46 6	332 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,356 105	... ...	... ...
52	332	...	...	...	1,461	...	...
5,553	4,324	1,067	...	...	17,872	...	67
...	6,080	2,710	706	50	872	540	...
...	6,169	3,049	966	48	1,055	659	...
...	12,249	5,759	1,672	98	1,927	1,199	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	12,249	5,759	1,672	98	1,927	1,199	...

STATEMENT

Industry	Belgaum	Bijapur	Dharwar	Kolaba	Kanara	Ratna- giri	Hyder- abad
<i>All Industries</i>							
Adults—							
Male ...	2,567	1,034	7,133	316	142	38	827
Female ...	1,932	1,100	2,993	43	35	1	462
Total ...	4,499	2,134	10,126	359	177	39	1,289
Children—							
Male ..	15	...	136	6	...	3	130
Female ...	10	...	56	...	...	...	56
Total ...	25	..	192	6	...	3	186
Total, Average Daily Number ...	4,524	2,134	10,318	365	177	42	1,475
<i>Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills</i>							
Adults—							
Male ...	1,732	...	1,426	...	...	...	...
Female ...	1,078	...	512	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,810	...	1,938	...	...	...	...
Children—							
Male ...	...	...	128	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	184	...	...	...	...
Total, Average Daily Number ...	2,810	...	2,122	...	...	...	...
<i>Ginning and Pressing Factories</i>							
Adults—							
Male ...	709	1,014	1,825	...	...	...	654
Female ...	799	1,065	2,428	...	...	...	365
Total ...	1,508	2,099	4,253	...	...	...	1,019
Children—							
Male ...	12	...	8	...	...	...	130
Female ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	56
Total ...	15	...	8	...	...	...	186
Total, Average Daily Number ...	1,523	2,099	4,261	...	...	...	1,205

No. IV—*continued*

Karachi	Sukkur	Thar and Parkar	Nawab-shah	Upper Sind Frontier	Lar-kana	Total	Total for the year 1927	Total for the year 1926
5,183 532	2,749 12	1,138 494	1,575 672	79 ...	571 35	275,808 75,092	295,391 80,155	294,073 81,104
5,765	2,761	1,632	2,247	79	603	350,900	375,546	375,177
19 ...		20 18	207 161	... ..	2 ...	4,276 907	5,041 1,381	5,531 1,547
19	...	38	368	...	2	5,183	6,322	7,078
5,784	2,761	1,670	2,615	79	608	356,083	381,368	382,255
...	...	...	...	...	...	170,179	188,927	186,904
...	...	...	...	...	...	45,592	51,936	52,977
...	...	...	...	...	...	215,771	240,913	239,881
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,144	3,820	4,261
...	...	...	...	...	...	513	776	980
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,657	4,596	5,241
...	...	...	...	...	...	219,428	245,509	245,122
124 11		1,138 494	1,575 672	... ...	... ...	25,522 22,819	24,684 21,160	25,293 21,186
135	...	1,632	2,247	...	...	48,341	45,844	46,479
...	...	20 18	207 161	... ...	... ...	411 258	413 278	628 350
...	...	38	368	...	...	669	691	978
135	...	1,670	2,615	...	...	49,010	46,535	47,457

STATEMENT
Intervals, Holidays

District 1	Number of								
	Total 2	In which inter- vals are			In which holi- days are		In which		
		Granted under			Granted on		For men		
		Section 21 (1) (a) (i) 3	Section 21 (1) (a) (ii) 4	Pro- viso to Section 21 (1) (a) 5	Sun- days only 6	Weekly days and Sunday 7	Not above 48 8	Above 48 and not above 54 9	Above 54 10
Bombay ...	374	309	1	13	118	246	94	69	207
Ahmedabad ...	166	151	...	...	5	155	3	2	157
Broach ...	52	50	...	...	4	48	...	1	51
Kaira ...	19	18	...	...	8	11	...	...	19
Panch Mahals ...	13	9	...	...	1	11	2	1	9
Surat ...	52	48	...	1	7	44	4	4	43
Thana ...	9	9	...	...	5	4	3	...	6
Bombay Suburban ...	27	22	...	...	2	22	1	6	18
East Khandesh ...	166	158	...	...	30	133	3	6	155
West Khandesh ...	74	65	...	...	5	69	1	1	72
Nasik ...	29	27	1	...	9	19	5	5	19
Poona ...	33	29	...	1	13	17	17	5	11
Sholapur ...	46	44	...	...	2	43	1	1	44
Ahmednagar ...	57	29	...	...	12	37	16	7	27
Satara ...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	1
Belgaum ...	38	37	...	...	7	31	6	3	29
Bijapur ...	39	33	...	...	19	20	2	2	35
Dharwar ...	108	103	...	...	18	86	7	3	96
Kolaba ...	7	4	...	...	...	4	...	1	6
Kanara ...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...
Ratnagiri ...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Hyderabad ...	20	19	...	...	3	16	2	...	18
Karachi ...	52	33	3	...	14	30	10	13	26
Sukkur ...	21	19	1	...	6	15	10	1	10
Thar and Parkar ...	13	13	...	...	2	11	...	...	13
Nawabshah ...	21	21	...	...	7	14	2	...	19
Upper Sind Frontier ...	5	5	...	...	1	4	...	...	5
Larkana ...	50	47	...	...	17	30	28	...	19
Total ...	1,498	1,314	6	15	313	1,124	217	136	1,115
Total for the year 1927.	1,426	1,276	11	...	295	1,082	185	136	1,085
Total for the year 1926.	1,898	1,232	19	...	286	1,019	175	110	1,045

No. V
and Hours

Factories

normal weekly hours are					Ex- empt- ed from	In which majority of operatives are exempted from	
For women			For children				
Not above 48	Above 48 and not above 54	Above 54	Not above 30	Above 30	Sec- tion 24 (a)	Section 21	Section 22
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
36	76	84	8	18	...	46	10
4	1	136	49	8	...	11	2
...	1	48	9	3	...	2	...
...	1	17	3	1	...	1	...
...		6	...	...	...	3	...
7	7	37	2	1	...	2	...
2	...	5	...	3	...	...	...
1	5	12	3	10	...	3	1
3	44	112	4	1	...	6	1
1	1	72	...	...	...	9	...
2	3	17	...	1	...	1	1
2	2	5	1	5	...	3	3
1	1	40	8	2	...	2	1
13	10	19	1	2	...	21	1
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
5	4	23	2	1	...	1	...
1	4	31	...	...	...	1	...
6	1	94	2	1	...	3	2
...	...	2	1	1	...	3	3
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
3	...	10	...	9	...	1	1
8	3	10	...	...	...	13	5
...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	12	...	2	...	...	...
11	...	10	...	12	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
112	169	809	94	83	...	133	31
107	167	777	99	102	...	120	30
102	148	747	106	116	...	80	26

STATEMENT No. V—*continued*

District	Number of Factories— <i>contd.</i>				Remarks
	In which majority of operatives are ex- empted from— <i>contd.</i>				
	Section 26	Section 27	Section 28	Section 35	
1	19	20	21	22	23
Bombay	...	...	3	100	Five factories did not furnish information.
Ahmedabad	...	...	2	50	Four factories did not furnish information.
Broach	...	...	...	5	
Kaira	...	...	...	1	
Panch Mahals	...	...	...	2	One factory did not furnish information.
Surat	...	...	...	7	One factory did not furnish information.
Thana	...	...	...	1	
Bombay Suburban	...	...	1	7	Two factories did not furnish information.
East Khandesh	...	...	1	8	Two factories did not furnish information.
West Khandesh	...	...	...	1	
Nasik	...	...	1	7	
Poona	...	...	2	10	
Sholapur	...	...	1	12	
Ahmednagar	...	...	1	...	Seven factories did not furnish information.
Satara	...	...	...	1	
Belgaum	...	...	...	8	
Bijapur	...	...	...	...	
Dharwar	...	...	2	7	Two factories did not furnish information.
Kolaba	...	...	3	...	
Kanara	...	...	...	3	
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	
Hyderabad	...	...	1	...	
Karachi	...	...	4	4	Three factories did not furnish information.
Sukkur	...	...	...	9	
Thar and Parkar	...	...	...	...	
Nawabshah	...	...	...	...	
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	...	
Larkana	...	...	...	...	Three factories did not furnish information.
Total	...	...	22	268	Thirty factories did not furnish information.
Total for the year 1927	...	...	19	261	
Total for the year 1926	...	...	...	...	

STATEMENT No. VI
Accidents
(Persons injured)

District	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total	Remarks
Bombay	17	521	2,733	3,321	
Ahmedabad	11	286	188	485	
Broach	1	13	3	17	
Kaira	..	2	...	2	
Panch Maháls	...	1	2	3	
Surat	...	...	...	...	
Thána	...	9	35	44	
Bombay Suburban	4	60	79	143	
East Khándesh	3	17	21	41	
West Khándesh	...	10	1	11	
Násik	...	1	6	7	
Poona	1	4	17	22	
Sholápur	...	53	72	125	
Ahmednagar	...	5	...	5	
Sátára	...	...	...	...	
Belgaum	...	...	...	...	
Bijápur	...	3	...	3	
Dhárwár	...	24	169	193	
Kolába	...	1	...	1	
Kanara	...	1	...	1	
Ratnagiri	...	1	...	1	
Hyderabad	...	1	...	1	
Karáchi	2	23	43	68	
Sukkur	...	20	50	70	
Thar and Párkar	...	1	...	1	
Nawábsháh	...	3	...	3	
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	...	
Larkana	...	...	...	...	
Total	39	1,060	3,419	4,518	
Total for the year 1927	59	1,169	3,572	4,800	
Total for the year 1926	49	875	3,060	3,984	

STATEMENT

Convic

Districts	Number of convictions						
	Section 41 (a)	Section 41 (b)	Section 41 (c)	Section 41 (d)	Section 41 (e)	Section 41 (f)	Section 41 (g)
Bombay ...	24	...	...	...	...	(a) 3	...
Ahmedabad ...	(b) 114	...	...	...	...	(b) 10	1
Broach ...	16	...	...	...	...	1	...
Kaira ...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...
Panch Maháls ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Surat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thána ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Suburban ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Khándesh ...	20	...	1	...	...	2	2
West Khándesh ...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Násik ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sholápur ...	7	...	...	...	...	(c) 1	...
Ahmednagar ...	8	...	...	...	...	4	...
Sátára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijápur ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolába ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karáchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sukkur ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Carried over ...	332	...	1	...	...	26	3

No. VII

fions

obtained during the year								Remarks
Section 41 (h)	Section 41 (i)	Section 41 (j)	Section 43 (a)	Section 43 (b)	Section 43 (c)	Section 44 (a)	Total	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	28[8]	The persons other than occupiers and Managers convicted, were as follows:— (a) One Foreman and two Jobbers were convicted. (b) One Spinning Master and one Assistant Spinning Master were convicted. (c) A Spinning Master was convicted.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	126[27]	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18[3]	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7[2]	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[2]	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5[2]	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25[8]	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114[8]	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9[2]	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14[3]	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6[1]	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12[2]	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]	
6	...	1	...	...	1	...	370[72]	

STATEMEN

Districts	Number of convictions						
	Section 41 (a)	Section 41 (b)	Section 41 (c)	Section 41 (d)	Section 41 (e)	Section 41 (f)	Section 41 (g)
Brought forward ...	332	...	1	...	...	26	3
Thar and Parkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawabshah ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Larkana ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Total ...	342	...	1	...	...	31	3
Total for the year 1927.	204	...	1	...	...	14	...
Total for the year 1926.	555	...	...	...	...	8	1

No. VII—*continued*

obtained during the year								Remarks
Section 41 (h)	Section 41 (i)	Section 41 (j)	Section 43 (a)	Section 43 (b)	Section 43 (c)	Section 44 (a)	Total	
6	...	1	...	...	1	...	870(72)	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10(1)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2(2)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3(3)	
6	...	1	...	...	1	...	885(78)	
11	8	2	...	...	1	...	235(46)	
14	2	4	...	1	1	11	597(92)	

STATEMENT No. VIII
Inspections
 (Whole time and ex-officio staff)

Districts	Number of factories inspected during the year					Not inspected	Grand Total	Remarks
	Once	Twice	Thrice	More than three times	Total			
Bombay ...	30	124	118	100	372	2	374	
Ahmedabad ...	26	42	14	83	165	1	166	
Broach ...	13	27	4	7	51	1	52	
Kaira ...	7	3	6	2	18	1	19	
Panch Mahals ...	3	7	2	1	13	...	13	
Surat ...	23	25	3	...	51	1	52	
Thána ...	2	3	1	3	9	...	9	
Bombay Suburban ...	6	5	5	11	27	...	27	
East Khándesh ...	26	110	28	2	166	...	166	
West Khándesh ..	20	21	26	7	74	...	74	
Násik ...	7	6	15	1	29	...	29	
Poona ...	13	8	6	6	33	...	33	
Sholápur ...	6	21	14	5	46	...	46	
Ahmednagar ...	31	22	2	...	55	2	57	
Sátara ...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	
Belgaum ...	11	9	14	4	38	...	38	
Bijápur ...	11	16	8	3	38	1	39	
Dhárwár ...	61	35	12	...	108	...	108	
Kolába ...	3	4	...	...	7	...	7	
Kanara ...	...	...	2	1	3	...	~3	
Ratnagiri ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	
Hyderabad ...	3	12	5	...	20	...	20	
Karáchi ...	7	13	7	23	50	2	52	
Sukkur ...	14	2	2	...	18	3	21	
Thar and Párkar ...	5	4	4	...	13	...	13	
Carried over ...	328	521	299	260	1,408	14	1,422	

STATEMENT No. VIII—*continued*

Districts	Number of factories inspected during the year					Not inspected	Grand Total	Remarks
	Once	Twice	Thrice	More than three times	Total			
Brought forward ...	328	521	299	260	1,408	14	1,422	
Nawábsháh ...	4	8	9	...	21	...	21	
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	5	...	...	5	...	5	
Larkana ...	23	19	3	4	49	1	50	
Total ...	355	553	311	264	1,483	15	1,498	
Total for the year 1927.	366	492	274	282	1,414	12	1,426	
Total for the year 1926.	411	446	239	276	1,372	26	1,398	

T. W. JOHNSTONE,

*Factory Inspection Office, }
 Old Custom House, Fort, }
 Bombay, 12th June 1929. }*

Chief Inspector of Factories,
 Bombay Presidency.

